

out the last remaining hostile detachments. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of Austrian soldiers. The army, completely routed, had left large quantities of arms, ammunition and material.

"At nightfall detachments of the Casale and Pavia brigades crossed the river and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and Bersaglieri cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing those damaged by the enemy.

"On Corso plateau our troops repulsed several counter-attacks on the summit of Monte San Michele in the neighborhood of the village of San Martino.

"Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but it is very considerable.

"The Austrian official statement to-night makes only this brief comment: 'A few detachments of the enemy have reached the town of Gorizia.'

**Italian Commander Killed**  
as He Led His Men to Victory

Paris, Aug. 9.—The dramatic death of the commander of the Italian troops that stormed the Austrian second line trenches on Monte San Michele is described in a dispatch to the "Petit Parisien" from its correspondent on the Italian front. The dispatch says:

"The enemy offered their most intense resistance at the second line trenches on Monte San Michele. Our men dashed forward at a run, to find one trench still protected by wire entanglements.

"The commander of the attacking battalions said: 'Boys, we've got to pass! Taking a hatchet he cut a passage through the wire calmly and deliberately. Just as he completed his task he fell into the arms of the soldiers, shot through the heart. But the breach had been made, and the Italians swarmed through into the Austrian lines.'

**Priests Killed as Gorizia**  
**Hospital Is Bombarded**

Berlin, Aug. 9. (By wireless).—Several priests were killed and the Prior and other priests seriously wounded when the hospital at Gorizia was destroyed by Italian artillery, according to information received by the Overseas News Agency.

The destruction of the hospital was effected in spite of the fact that it displayed the Red Cross flag, it is said.

**BARONESS ZWIEDINER**  
**SEES LINER SEARCHED**

Wife of Austrian Charge, on the Oscar II. Held by British.

Baroness Clara Zwiediner, wife of the chargé d'affaires of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, who arrived in Hoboken yesterday aboard the steamship Oscar II, saw British officials stop the ship at Kirkwall and take off all mail. The ship was held ten hours.

Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., another passenger, returned from a tour of all warring countries except Turkey on relief work for his organization among prisoners of war. Five million men are held in the concentration camps, he says, and, contrary to reports, are well treated. As regards living conditions and food, he says they fare as well as men at the front. Germany holds 1,750,000 prisoners, he said; Russia 1,500,000 and Austria 1,000,000. France, Italy, Great Britain, Turkey and Serbia follow in order.

**NEW PLATTSBURG RUSH**  
**SWELLS TOTAL TO 800**

200 Recruits Apply for Military Training—400 Hold Over.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The rush of registration for the August camp of military instruction began to-day, when over two hundred men, arrival of Tuesday, lined up in front of the adjutant's office to be assigned to regiments and companies. These, together with the four hundred from the July camp who remained for another tour of duty, and the later arrivals, brought the total registrations up to nearly eight hundred.

Colonel Peter Murray, camp commander, has arranged to form the men into the 8th, 9th and 10th Training Regiments.

## HAIG WINS HOLD ON GUILLEMONT; EXTENDS WEDGE

Australians Smash Six Hundred Yard Front Near Martinpuich.

GERMANS RETAKE THIAUMONT WORK

French Drive Forward to Flank Combles from the South.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 9.—The British, forcing their wedge northward and eastward, have advanced northwest of Pozieres and won a foothold in the village of Guillemont, a strong position in the German second line. Meanwhile the French are pushing steadily forward in the effort to flank Combles.

Once more the burden of the battle has fallen on the Australians. In another sudden thrust they have advanced 200 yards on a front of 600 yards. Thus the British line has been driven closer to Martinpuich, on the Albert plateau.

In the advance eastward the joint Allied drive is making slow but constant progress. Both the French and the British are advancing here, where Combles is the objective. Guillemont is now menaced from three directions and cannot hold out much longer.

**French Gain North of Clercy.**

Further south the French are strengthening their line north of Clercy and, having cleared most of the Hem Wood, are preparing for a new advance. This attack threatens to flank Combles on the south.

Increasingly it is becoming apparent that the British contemplate no effort of magnitude for the present, but are contenting themselves with tying up great German forces.

Around Verdun fortunes change constantly. The Thiaumont work has again been won by the Germans, but the French have made progress in the village of Fleury.

**Joint Move on Somme.**

A dispatch to "La Liberté," Paris, dated North of France, was received here to-night. It says:

"The intense bombardment going on on the Somme front has been diminished slightly north of the river in order to permit the Franco-British troops to carry out a joint action which, although not yet finished, already has given very satisfactory results.

"On the other hand, south of the Somme batteries of all calibres continue unceasingly their methodical destruction of the enemy works, and at the same time French long range guns are hindering greatly German reinforcements and are bombarding their rear communications. Aeroplanes meanwhile are successfully raiding the principal railroad stations and causing heavy damage.

"The latest combined offensive took place on a front of ten kilometers, where French corps cleared the northeast part of the Hem wood of the last German contingents which had succeeded in holding their ground further to the east, in the direction of the Comblès-Peronne railroad. At the same time they captured a line of German trenches.

**French Guns Support British.**

"The British troops made a vigorous attack in this offensive against the village of Guillemont, which was defended by the 5th Brandenburg Regiment. The British were supported by French batteries and had the aid of a French regiment.

The French operating northeast of Hardecourt greatly aided the British by exercising a strong pressure on German contingents southwest of Guillemont. Despite a desperate defence,

## Italy's Victory Completes Allies' United Offensive

Austria Nearing Collapse—Her Loss of Men and Guns Increases the Burden That Must Be Borne by Germany.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Allies are now in full tide carrying out their great plan like that which ended the Civil War—that is, pressing the enemy all the time on every front, giving no respite. The entry of the Italians into the scheme with their big offensive against Gorizia and Monfalcone completes the chain encircling the Central Empires. Like the Franco-British offensive on the Somme and the French attacks at Verdun, the Italian action is heralded as only beginning their undertaking.

Great cause for rejoicing is that after months of careful, laborious preparation the Italians have taken the field. How well their plans were laid and their preparatory work was done is shown by the magnificent results of the last four days in ground won and prisoners captured. The capture of prisoners by the Italians is more important in ultimate result than the ground taken, as important as that is strategically, for the great success of Russia has so weakened Austria in men and material that every man and gun she loses to-day means more to her than ten times as great a loss would have meant at the beginning of the war.

Austria has now arrived at the point where, figuring on the present rate of Allied progress, a definite time limit can be put on her activities in the war. The campaign in the West aims at constant pressure, a steady pushing back of the Germans to the Rhine. Russia, on the other hand, is destroying the armies of the nation.

Italy's problems are different from Russia's. Like the French and British, she must aim at forcing back the enemy rather than destroying their army, but in entering the field with her great offensive she greatly lightened the Russian task, while at the same time she hugely increased the burden Germany now, more than ever, is compelled to carry.

Meanwhile, the Franco-British pressure continues unrelentingly. North of the Somme the Allies are steadily drawing in on Comblès. Operations of the last two days have Guillemont—the principal remaining bulwark on the west—nearly surrounded. At the same time the French have advanced over a front of three and three-quarters miles toward the main position. The British are pushing ahead to Martinpuich, on the road to Bapaume.

At Verdun the Germans, despite most desperate efforts, have been unable to retake the ground seized from them by the French. Thiaumont has been momentarily in their hands once more, but the French immediately drove them out by desperate counter attacks. The last two days have been marked by victorious fighting by the Allies on every front. In no battlefield have the Germans found anything except defeat.

**French Shells Razing Peronne, Art Gems Lost**

German Great Headquarters (via Berlin, Aug. 8, London, Aug. 9.)—Since yesterday's battle famous old French city of Peronne has been under French artillery fire, resulting in a great conflagration. Already the fine collection of paintings of Italian and French masters, which landed squarely in the city hall, where the most valuable art objects from the museum had been housed for protection, are being destroyed.

In addition to the paintings, the shells destroyed unreplaceable collections of medieval Germanic silver and semi-precious stone work, Celtic coins dating from the time of the Roman invasion and other treasures.

Many houses have been reduced to ashes, and it is doubtful whether Peronne's celebrated Gothic wood houses and the Cathedral of St. John can be saved.

Correspondents on the Western front describe the battle of the Somme as the most gigantic struggle which ever has taken place.

The initial successes won by the Entente Allies," says the Overseas News Agency, "were due to the fact that they attacked with forces ten times as great as those of the enemy's trenches, capturing twenty-five prisoners.

In the Ypres salient, between Bellewaerde Lake and the Yser Canal, the enemy bombarded our trenches heavily last night from 10 p. m. to 12 mid-night, and discharged gas on a broad front. The gas had little effect. Some part of our line was able to enter our lines.

**French Statement.**

Paris, Aug. 9.—The official communication issued to-night reads:

North of the Somme we completely recaptured a trench north of the Hem Wood where the enemy had taken up positions. We took about fifty prisoners in the course of this action. Our progress continues in the region north of the Hem Wood, where a spirited engagement occurred, the advantage being on our side.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the sectors of Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux-Chapelle and Chenois. No infantry action took place.

**An afternoon statement said:**

North of the River Somme last night was marked by violent counter attacks on the part of the enemy against the positions conquered by us yesterday and the day before yesterday north of the Hem Wood. These endeavors were broken by our fire. They cost the Germans heavy losses, and they were repulsed except at one point, where the enemy succeeded in recapturing one of our trenches. A French attack shortly afterward resulted in the recapture of a larger part of the lost ground. Our advance in the trenches still occupied by the enemy is being actively continued with hand grenades.

Between the Hem Wood and the river the Germans have bombarded with heavy calibre shells the new French positions, which are being actively defended by the Allies. They also launched machine guns. Severe, sanguinary loss was inflicted upon the enemy.

A strong British attack last night from the Ovillers-Bazentin-le-Petit line failed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) important French forces carried out repeated attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and in the Hagette and mountain woods. Under the most severe losses from our fire and our bayonet attacks at various places the enemy was compelled to give way. The number of our hands which have fallen into our hands has increased to about 350 men.

**German Report.**

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The official statement issued to-day says:

The attacks by the British and French reported yesterday as taking place north of the Somme have now been broken. The British left ten officers and 374 unwounded men as prisoners in our hands. They also lost machine guns. Severe, sanguinary loss was inflicted upon the enemy.

A strong British attack last night from the Ovillers-Bazentin-le-Petit line failed.

## LUSITANIA NOTE TO BE GIVEN OUT

United States Believed to Have Accepted Proposal of Germany.

INDEMNITY SUM IS NOT STATED

Berlin Is Said to Look to Washington to Make the Next Move.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The United States has asked for and received permission from Germany to publish as a formal document the last note in the Lusitania case, which was submitted by Count von Bernstorff nearly six months ago. The State Department's intention to publish the communication is believed to indicate its acceptance.

Acting Secretary Polk declined today to discuss the plans of the United States in regard to the Lusitania case or to disclose when the document would be given out.

The communication, dated February 16 last, deals only with the principles involved. It does not mention the amount of indemnity Germany is to pay or how or when the amount will be agreed upon. It simply "recognizes liability," promises to make reparation by the payment of indemnity, gives assurances for the future and declares that reprisals, such as ruthless submarine operations must be directed at other than enemy subjects.

**Germany Looks to U. S. to Act.**

Until now there has been absolutely no discussion between Count von Bernstorff and the State Department or between Ambassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office in regard to the question of indemnity. The German government is represented as feeling that, having signified its willingness to make reparation, the United States must make the next move toward securing it.

The communication when submitted by Count von Bernstorff was regarded as being tentative, and the United States refrained from accepting it because of the declaration by the Central Powers that they intended to treat as warships armed merchant ships of the Entente Allies.

**Sea Policy Watched.**

During the discussion of this declaration and the negotiations over the attacks upon the channel steamer Sussex and the sinking of the American citizens, the communication, which stands as Germany's formal reply to the last American Lusitania note, has lain in the State Department unacted upon.

Having secured further assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare at the time of the negotiations over the Sussex disaster, the State Department has been waiting for a determination, principally with the idea of determining how Germany's assurances would be observed.

It has been indicated by officials of the department recently that it apparently being evident that Germany was living up to her promises, the Lusitania note, the time of which occupied much of the time of Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff over a period of many weeks, should be published. The Berlin Foreign Office offered no objections.

**Commission May Be Named.**

A belief prevails in official and diplomatic quarters that the ambassador of the United States eventually will be determined by a commission, which may not arrive at conclusions until after the war, unless meanwhile Germany should offer a lump sum.

The note ending the negotiations over the principles, signed by Count von Bernstorff, opens by referring to the formal assurances given by Germany last September that submarines would not sink merchant ships without proper warning and regard for the safety of life aboard. It refers to the long-standing friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and that the instructions to submarine commanders were so definite as to permit of no misunderstanding. It then says that the warfare around the British Isles was in reprisal for what Germany termed the "inhuman" and "illegal" blockade measures of Great Britain to starve the Central Powers into submission.

Germany, "recognizing liability," promised to make reparation for the American lives lost and expresses "profound regret" for their death. The note says that reprisals should not be directed at other than enemy subjects, and that the killing of American citizens was unintentional. Germany expresses readiness to cooperate with the United States in any effort looking toward freedom of the seas.

Diplomats friendly to the Central Powers regard news dispatches from Germany, intimating that a ruthless submarine warfare was about to be resumed, as without foundation. Conflicting reports of the bureau of information of the United States, however, tend to have made it clear that the probability of the von Tirpitz element returning to power was remote.

**ASK \$1,099,900 IN 16 LUSITANIA SUITS**

Complainants Show Strange Differences in Demands.

Sixteen more suits, aggregating \$1,099,900, were begun in the Federal Court here yesterday against the Cunard Line for loss of life and property occasioned when the Lusitania sank. All are being handled by Hunt, Hill & Betts, which directed much of the litigation against the White Star Line after the Titanic was sunk.

A strange proportion of financial and sentimental values is exhibited in the sums asked by the complainants. Solomon Friedman requests \$300,000 for the death of his son, but Florence M. Stevens, of Cambridge, Mass., asks for \$32,500 for the loss of her husband. Again, Mrs. Gertrude Adams asks \$250,000 for the loss of Arthur Henry Adams, her husband, where William Crichton, of Washington, D. C., asks \$300,000 for the loss of his wife.

Mrs. Maud R. Thompson, of Seymour, Ind., whose husband was drowned, asks for \$202,000; John H. Hammond and two other executors ask \$100,000 for the loss of Mrs. Mary Hammond; Mrs. Mary Ann Baker, of Duluth, whose daughter was lost, asks for \$70,000.

Each of the sixteen complaints filed yesterday alleges that the loss of life aboard the Lusitania was incurred with the "knowledge, fault, and negligence of the Cunard Steamship Company." As in previous suits, it is alleged that the slow rate of speed at which the vessel was plying the Irish coast made her an easy target for a German submarine.

## TURKS REGAIN BITLIS AND MUSH

Drive Russians Out of Towns in Southern Armenia.

OTTOMANS SLAY GERMAN OFFICERS

Crazed with Thirst, Troops Drink Camels' Blood on the Desert March.

London, Aug. 9.—Turkish troops yesterday recaptured from the Russians the Southern Armenian towns of Bitlis and Mush. This was announced by both Constantinople and Petrograd to-night. Violent fighting continues in this sector.

In the region of Kegl, southeast of Erzingan, the Grand Duke's troops took the offensive and drove the Ottoman forces out of the village of Khogoz.

The Russian statement says: "West of Gumukhane we drove the Turks out of a commanding height, taking five officers, including a battalion commander, and thirty-eight Askaris. We also captured some arms.

"An attempt made by the Turks to advance in the region of Kegl was brought to a standstill, and our troops, having taken the offensive, drove out the enemy from our position and captured the village of Khogoz, to the south of Kegl.

"In the regions of Mush, Bitlis, Vankou, Enjik, Senek, Khernag, and Kharanaz oblique fighting continued. In the region of Mush-Bitlis, owing to heavy pressure from the enemy, our troops retired to the north."

**British Sweep Back Turks 45 Miles East of Suez**

London, Aug. 9.—Pressing the advantage won by the defeat of the Turks east of the Suez Canal, the British have driven them back to a line fifteen miles east of Katia, about forty-five miles from the canal. The following statement was issued to-day:

"Telegraphing at 8:45 o'clock last evening, the commander in chief of Egypt reports that our pursuit of the Egyptian army has become more active. North and west the Turkish rearguard have been pressed back, while south the Imperial Camel Corps, by a dash attack, drove them from their position. We captured more prisoners, and the enemy rearguard has now retired to about a line running north and south through Birelah, fifteen miles east of Katia."

The Turkish army, which was routed by the British at Romani, east of the Suez Canal, suffered terrible hardships in the march across the desert, according to a Reuters Cairo dispatch quoted in the London press.

Lack of water was one of the principal causes of the suffering of the Turkish troops. In some cases they suffered so frightfully from thirst that they killed their camels and drank the blood.

The prisoners say the Turkish losses were exceedingly heavy, as they attacked in mass formation, in ignorance of the tactics of the British. The devastating machine gun fire with which the assault was met was the first indication the prisoners had that they were in the hands of the British.

According to one of the troopers, a Turkish detachment which surrendered first killed their German officers.

**MEDIATORS TO GET RAILWAY DISPUTE**

Continued from page 1

on behalf of the railroads, the Federal board members held a hasty conference. Soon Mr. Hanger was on his way to the Hotel Woodstock where he had a talk with representatives of the four brotherhoods. Later Mr. Garretton announced that the unions had accepted the offer of mediation with the specific provision that he mediators begin their work to-morrow.

**May Lead to Capital.**

Rumors were current around the Manhattan Hotel that the dispute was so involved and meant so much to each side that the mediators would probably be unable to bring about an adjustment. It was the impression of several persons familiar with the sentiment of both sides that the Federal board could do little more than advise President Wilson that the difficulty be settled by arbitration.

The first step in the direction of mediation was taken at 3:30 p. m., when the nineteen members of the national conference committee of the railways assembled in the rooms of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, accompanied by three schedule experts who acted as advisers when the committee presented its side of the dispute. The members were J. W. Higgins, executive secretary of the Association of Western Railroads; J. G. Walber, secretary of the bureau of information of Eastern railroads, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, manager of the bureau of information of the Southeastern railroads, and former United States Commissioner of Labor.

When the doors closed upon the session Mr. Hanger announced that no information would be given out regarding the representations of the railroad managers.

"The whole proceeding is confidential," he said. "We are not permitted to disclose anything to the press or to the other party to the controversy. We will simply listen to both sides separately and then see what can be done in the way of mediation. There is no way of forecasting results or the length of time it will require to hear both sides and offer suggestions. A dis-

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\$25 to \$35 BEAUTIFUL MID-SUMMER HATS.... at \$10

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NOTE: Owing to limited selections early choosing is advised.

pute involving only 200 men recently took five days for settlement. We hope to be able to hear the side of the unions to-morrow."

**"Argument Made Plain."**

After the conference committee and its three experts left the rooms of the board Chairman Chambers said: "We were in session from 3:30 p. m. until 6:30 p. m. The railroad representatives told us how far they were prepared to go and made their side of the argument plain."

"Our deliberations are of a confidential nature, for all know that nothing which passes before this board will be divulged. Of course we do not know how this situation is going to conclude until we meet the representatives of the union men to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the Broadway Central Hotel or wherever they may be. We were not mentioned in the communication of August 8. They also captured five guns, including three of heavy calibre, 63 machine guns, a number of limbers and some bomb mortars."

**German Report.**

Berlin, Aug. 9.—To-day's official announcement says:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the northern corner of Courland we inflicted severe damage early yesterday. Russian fighting has become more active. Enemy attacks in the vicinity of Skrobova failed.

Strong Russian attacks on the Stokholms, east of Kovel and north of Kiselin. In heavy hand to hand fighting, Russian troops were repulsed. Russian attempts to cross the river (Dniester) east of Friedrichstadt were frustrated.

Strong patrols were repelled between Lakes Wisnie and Narocz.

On the Serezh and Schtschegara fronts artillery fighting has become more active. Enemy attacks in the vicinity of Skrobova failed.

Strong Russian attacks on the Stokholms, east of Kovel and north of Kiselin. In heavy hand to hand fighting, Russian troops were repulsed. Russian attempts to cross the river (Dniester) east of Friedrichstadt were frustrated.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The number of prisoners taken south of Zalozce has reached 12 officers and 966 men.

South of the Dniester the allied (Teutonic) troops have been driven back behind the Nisnif-Tysmenitsa-Otynia line.

**The official Austrian report of August 7 follows:**

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the Carpathians in Eastern Galicia yesterday fighting held by the Russians near Jablonitsa and Vorcht and west of Tatarov were captured. The troops of General von Koeves repulsed numerous strong Russian attacks in the Delatyn district.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Vertelka and Zalozce every inch of ground was disputed bitterly. Numerous Russians were captured in the direction of Stanislau.

**An earlier statement said:**

In the region east of Svinichy our troops launched an attack and captured a portion of the enemy's trenches, taking thirteen officers and 600 men prisoners.

On the River Koropie the enemy was driven out of his fortified position and our troops captured the left bank, forcing the river up to the point of its junction with the Dniester.

South of the Dniester the troops of General Letichy continued to pursue the enemy and drove them out of a series of villages and heights, which they had occupied, and reached the River Tlumach, a tributary of the Dniester. At 6 o'clock in the evening the 8th our troops occupied the town of Tysmenitsa and a ridge of heights northeast as far as the right bank of the Dniester, and the right bank of the River Vorone to southward.

"Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In Volhynia the Russians have been driven back at certain points. Near Kaslova the enemy was driven back. Owing to the enemy's suicidal fighting methods the ground in front of our positions forms one great field of corpses."

**to-day**

On the Business Man's Financial Page of The New York Tribune, edited by Garret Garrett, is "Europe's Mysterious Gold Balance," written by the foreign exchange expert, S. R. Wagel. A most timely article of interest to every business man who realizes that America must now think with an international mind.

**to-morrow**

On this up-to-the-minute page an equally significant article, "Cashless Trade in Germany," written in Germany by one who knows.

Both to-day and to-morrow, of course, Mr. Garrett sums up in his vivid style the outstanding features of the current financial news. Are you getting your copy of The Tribune?

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## MEN

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